cisco markets, being mixed in with larger lots of *O. thaleichthys* and *attenuatus*. In specimens at hand, however, the dentition does not conform closely to that indicated in the type-description: a single tooth is developed at the tip of the tongue, as in *attenuatus;* the teeth of the jaws are not stronger than in the other Californian species; the vomerine and palatine teeth form a subcontinuous series as in *O. thaleichthys*. In its distinctive features *starksi* appears to be rather invariably intermediate between *thaleichthys* and *attenuatus*. All these facts suggest the possibility that *starksi* may be a nominal species based on hybrids.

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A PREOCCUPIED NAME IN *Hyla.*

In 1912 I described a *Hyla monticola* (Mem. M. C. Z., 40, 1912, p. 127, pl. 1, fig. 2) from Washan in Szechuan, a mountain near the Tibetan frontier. I notice now that Cope (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., N. S., 8, 1875, (1876),p. 106) made use of the name *monticola* for a socalled subspecies of *Hyla punctariola* Peters from Costa Rica. As this name may in time be forced into use as a full specific designation, it is necessary to rename the Chinese form. It may, therefore, be called *Hyla bambusicola.*

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AN EARLY RECORD FOR THE OVIPOSITION AND HATCHING OF THE MILK SNAKE.

During the night of July first a milk snake, *Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum* (Lacepede), donated to the American Museum by Mr. R. Blaschke, laid eleven eggs. The snake which had been recently secured at Cold Spring-on-Hudson was confined during the day in an ordinary wooden cage and on the morn-

ing of July second it was found resting upon but not encircling the freshly laid eggs. These eleven eggs were closely adherent, all orientated in the same direction with their long axis perpendicular to the wooden floor. They measured 32, 34, 34, 34, 35, 35, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 38 millimeters respectively along their greatest length.

After preserving the embryo from one of the eggs, the remaining ten eggs were transferred to a filter paper lined hollow in a small terrarium. The earth in the terrarium was kept slightly moist during the following weeks, and no direct sunlight was allowed to fall upon it. On July eleventh another embryo was preserved. On August eighteenth the first sign of hatching occurred in the appearance of a longitudinal slit about a centimeter long near the upper end of one of the eggs. Examination of an adjacent egg disclosed a fully formed embryo but still possessing a yolk sack measuring roughly 22 x 15 x 12 millimeters. No further sign of hatching was noted during the days immediately following. On the morning of September second it was discovered that all the snakes had escaped from the eggs and had already shed their skins. The terrarium had not been closely watched from August thirtieth to September first inclusive and it is very probable that the hatching occurred during this interval. I know of no other record for the hatching of the milk snake in August.

No decided increase in the size of the eggs was noticed as development proceeded. The empty shells of the eight eggs remaining September second measured along their long axis 31, 33, 33, 33.5, 34, 34, 35, and 35 mm. respectively.

The embryos developed rapidly. The specimen preserved on July second measured 8 mm. in greatest length as it lay coiled upon the yolk. Its head was 3.5 mm. long. The specimen preserved July eleventh had a length when in its embryonic coiled position of 11.5 mm., while its head measured 5.5 mm. The em-

bryo killed August eighteenth was practically fully developed. It measured 231 mm. when extended. The eight specimens preserved on September second measured 241 mm., minimum, to 254, maximum (249.2 mm. average) in total length. The adult female measured 1010 mm.

The series of nine young (including the embryo preserved August eighteenth) does no show much variation in scutellation. They all possess as their parent 21 dorsal rows of scales in the middle of the body. The gastrosteges and urosteges of the parent number 198/43. Only two of the young are females. Their formulae for the ventral scales are 201/50 and 202/48 respectively. The seven young males have the following formulae: 187/51, 198/50, 195/52, 194/51, 194/50, 200/52, and 198/50 (average 195.1/51.1).

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A PARTLY SPOTTED KING SNAKE
(Lampropeltis getulus).

On October 13, 1920, while we were on a tramp to Neuse River, near Raleigh, N. C., my friend, Mr. Franklin Sherman, picked up a small King Snake about two feet long and handed it to me. As it was rather unusual in its markings from the ordinary run of the species, which is common here, I give below a brief description.

Black above with narrow crossbands or *roundish spots* of white, as follows,—a white cross bar across the nape, behind this an oblique white cross bar, running back from right to left, then eight roundish white spots on the right and seven on the left side, these representing the bases of the lacking crossbands and alternating, not opposite one another, then four diagonal crossbars from left to right, followed by two spots